

## GLOSSARY

<b>AASHTO</b>	American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials – A nonprofit, nonpartisan association representing highway and transportation departments in the 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.	<b>AQMP</b>	Air Quality Management Plan – Regional plan for air quality improvement in compliance with federal and State requirements.
<b>AB 32</b>	Assembly Bill 32 – Signed into law on September 26, 2006, it requires that the state’s global warming emissions be reduced to 1990 levels by 2020. This reduction will be accomplished through an enforceable statewide cap on global warming emissions that will be phased in starting in 2012. In order to effectively implement the cap, AB 32 directs the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to develop appropriate regulations and establish a mandatory reporting system to track and monitor global warming emissions levels.	<b>ARB</b>	Air Resources Board – Refer to CARB, California Air Resources Board.
<b>AB 169</b>	Assembly Bill 169 – Provides for the sixteen federally recognized tribes in the SCAG region to join the SCAG Joint Powers Authority (JPA) to participate in the Southern California Association of Governments by voting at the SCAG General Assembly.	<b>ATIS</b>	Advanced Traveler Information Systems – Technology used to provide travelers with information, both pre-trip and in-vehicle, so they can better utilize the transportation system.
<b>ACE</b>	Alameda Corridor East – A 35-mile corridor extending through the San Gabriel Valley between East Los Angeles and Pomona and connecting the Alameda Corridor to the transcontinental railroad network.	<b>ATMS</b>	Advanced Transportation Management Systems – Technology used to improve the operations of the transportation network.
<b>ADA</b>	Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 – Guarantees equal opportunity for individuals with disabilities in public accommodations, employment, transportation, State and local government services, and telecommunications. It prescribes federal transportation requirements for transportation providers.	<b>AVO</b>	Average Vehicle Occupancy – Calculated by dividing the total number of travelers by the total number of vehicles.
<b>AJR</b>	Assembly Joint Resolution No. 40 – Introduced on August 23, 2007, the Resolution calls upon the governor to declare a state of emergency in respect to the air quality health crisis in the South Coast Air Quality Basin related to emissions of PM 2.5, and to direct steps necessary to address the emergency.	<b>Base Year</b>	The year 2003, used in the RTP performance analysis as a reference point for current conditions.
<b>ANCA</b>	Federal Airport Noise and Capacity Act of 1990 – Establishes a national aviation noise policy that reviews airport noise and access restrictions on operations for Stage 2 and Stage 3 aircrafts.	<b>Baseline</b>	Future scenario which includes only those projects that are: existing; undergoing right-of-way acquisition or construction; come from the first year of the previous RTP or RTIP; or have completed the NEPA process. The Baseline is based upon the adopted 2006 RTIP. The Baseline functions as the “No Project” alternative used in the RTP Program EIR.
<b>Antelope Valley AQMD</b>	Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District – The air pollution control agency for the portion of Los Angeles County north of the San Gabriel Mountains.	<b>BLS</b>	Bureau of Labor Statistics – The principal fact-finding agency for the federal government in the broad field of labor economics and statistics.
		<b>BNSF</b>	Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company.
		<b>BRT</b>	Bus Rapid Transit – Bus transit service that seeks to reduce travel time through measures such as traffic signal priority, automatic vehicle location, dedicated bus lanes, limited-stop service, and faster fare collection policies.
		<b>BTA</b>	Bicycle Transportation Account – Provides state funds for city and county projects that improve safety and convenience for bicycle commuters.

<b>CAA</b>	Clean Air Act (CAA) – 1970 federal act that authorized EPA to establish air quality standards to limit levels of pollutants in the air. EPA has promulgated such standards (or NAAQS) for six criteria pollutants: sulfur dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> ), nitrogen dioxide (NO <sub>2</sub> ), carbon monoxide (CO), ozone, lead, and particulate matter (PM <sub>10</sub> ). All areas of the United States must maintain ambient levels of these pollutants below the ceilings established by the NAAQS; any area that does not meet these standards is a "non-attainment" area. States must develop SIPs to explain how they will comply with the CAA. The act was amended in 1977 and again in 1990.	<b>CEHD</b>	Community, Economic and Human Development Committee – A SCAG committee that studies the problems, programs and other matters which pertain to the regional issues of community, economic and human development and growth. This committee reviews projects, plans and programs of regional significance for consistency and conformity with applicable regional plans.
<b>CAFR</b>	Comprehensive Annual Financial Report – Official annual financial report that encompasses all funds and financial components associated with any given organization.	<b>CEQA</b>	California Environmental Quality Act – State law providing certain environmental protections that apply to all transportation projects funded with State funds.
<b>Cal B/C Model</b>	California Life-Cycle Benefit/Cost Analysis Model (Cal-B/C) – Was developed for the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) as a tool for benefit-cost analysis of highway and transit projects. It is an Excel (spreadsheet) application structured to analyze several types of transportation improvement projects in a corridor where there already exists a highway facility or a transit service (the base case).	<b>CETAP</b>	Community Environmental and Transportation Acceptability Process – Part of the Riverside County Integrated Project that is examining where to locate possible major new multi-modal transportation facilities to serve the current and future transportation needs of Western Riverside County, while minimizing impacts on communities and the environment.
<b>Caltrans</b>	California Department of Transportation – State agency responsible for the design, construction, maintenance, and operation of the California State Highway System; as well as that portion of the Interstate Highway System within the State's boundaries.	<b>CHSR</b>	California High-Speed Rail Authority – Agency responsible for planning, designing, constructing and operating a state of the art high-speed train system in California.
<b>CARB</b>	California Air Resources Board – State agency responsible for attaining and maintaining healthy air quality through setting and enforcing emissions standards, conducting research, monitoring air quality, providing education and outreach, and overseeing/assisting local air quality districts.	<b>CIP</b>	Capital Improvement Program – Long-range strategic plan that identifies capital projects; provides a planning schedule and financing options.
<b>Catalytic Demand</b>	Additional aviation demand that is created by companies that locate in the proximity of expanding airports with developable land around them, to reduce airport ground access time and costs for their employees and clients. Catalytic demand is greatest for large hub airports, particularly international airports.	<b>CMAQ</b>	Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Program – Federal program initiated by ISTEA to provide funding for surface transportation and other related projects that contribute to air quality improvements and reduce congestion.
		<b>CMIA</b>	Corridor Mobility Improvement Account – These funds would be allocated by the California Transportation Commission to highly congested travel corridors in the State. Projects in this category must be a high priority; be able to start construction by 2012, improve mobility in a highly congested corridor by improving travel times and reducing vehicle hours of delay; connect the state highway system and improve access to jobs, housing, markets and commerce.

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<b>CMP</b>	Congestion Management Program – Established by Proposition 111 in 1990, requires each county to develop and adopt a CMP that includes highway and roadway system monitoring, multi-modal system performance analysis, transportation demand management program, land-use analysis program and local conformance.	<b>CTC</b>	California Transportation Commission – A nine-member board appointed by the governor to oversee and administer State and federal transportation funds and provide oversight on project delivery.
<b>CNSSTC</b>	California-Nevada Super-Speed Train Commission – Public Private Partnership developed to promote a high-speed link between California and Nevada.	<b>CTIPS</b>	California Transportation Improvement Program System – A project programming database system used to efficiently and effectively develop and manage various transportation programming documents as required under State and federal law.
<b>CO</b>	Carbon monoxide – A colorless, odorless, poisonous gas formed when carbon in fuels is not burned completely. It is a byproduct of highway vehicle exhaust, which contributes about 60 percent of all CO emissions nationwide.	<b>CTP</b>	California Transportation Plan – A statewide, long-range transportation policy plan that provides for the movement of people, goods, services, and information. The CTP offers a blueprint to guide future transportation decisions and investments that will ensure California's ability to compete globally, provide safe and effective mobility for all persons, better link transportation and land-use decisions, improve air quality, and reduce petroleum energy consumption.
<b>COG</b>	Council of Governments – Under State law, a single or multi-county council created by a joint powers agreement.	<b>CVO</b>	Commercial Vehicle Operations – Management of commercial vehicle activities through ITS.
<b>COMPASS/Growth Visioning</b>	A planning process guided by input from the public and initiated by SCAG to develop a regional strategy for addressing future growth in Southern California.	<b>Deficiency Plan</b>	Set of provisions contained in a Congestion Management Plan to address congestion, when unacceptable levels of congestion occur. Projects implemented through the Deficiency Plan must, by statute, have both mobility and air quality benefits.
<b>Congestion Management Process</b>	Congestion Management Process – Systematic approach required in transportation management areas (TMAs) that provides for effective management and operation, based on a cooperatively developed and implemented metropolitan-wide strategy, of new and existing transportation facilities eligible for funding under title 23 U.S.C., and title 49 U.S.C., through the use of operational management strategies.	<b>DTIM</b>	Direct Travel Impact Model – A vehicle emissions forecasting model.
<b>Congestion Pricing</b>	User fee imposed on vehicles during peak demand periods on congested roadways.	<b>EDF</b>	Environmental Defense Fund – A national nonprofit organization that seeks to protect the environmental rights of all people, including future generations.
<b>Constant Dollars</b>	Dollars expended/received in a specific year adjusted for inflation/deflation relative to another time period.	<b>EIR</b>	Environmental Impact Report – An informational document, required under CEQA, which will inform public agency decision-makers and the public generally of: the significant environmental effects of a project, possible ways to minimize significant effects, and reasonable alternatives to the project.
<b>Corridor</b>	In planning, a broad geographical band that follows a general directional flow or connects major sources of trips. It may contain a number of streets and highways, and transit lines and routes.	<b>EIS</b>	Environmental Impact Statement (federal) – National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirement for assessing the environmental impacts of federal actions that may have a significant impact on the human environment.

<b>EMFAC</b>	Emission Factor – Model that estimates on-road motor vehicle emission rates for current year as well as backcasted and forecasted inventories.	<b>FY</b>	Fiscal Year – The twelve month period on which the budget is planned. The State fiscal year begins July 1 and ends June 30 of the following year. The federal fiscal year begins October 1 and ends September 30 of the following year.
<b>EPA</b>	Environmental Protection Agency – Federal agency established to develop and enforce regulations that implement environmental laws enacted by Congress to protect human health and safeguard the natural environment.	<b>GARVEE</b>	Grant Anticipation Revenue Vehicles – A debt financing instrument authorized to receive federal reimbursement of debt service and related financing costs under Section 122 of Title 23, United States Code. GARVEEs can be issued by a state, a political subdivision of a state, or a public authority.
<b>FAA</b>	Federal Aviation Administration – Federal agency responsible for issuing and enforcing safety regulations and minimum standards, managing air space and air traffic, and building and maintaining air navigation facilities.	<b>GAO</b>	General Accountability Office – Congressional agency responsible for examining matters related to the receipt and payment of public funds.
<b>FHWA</b>	Federal Highway Administration – Federal agency responsible for administering the Federal-Aid Highway Program, which provides federal financial assistance to the states to construct and improve the National Highway System, urban and rural roads, and bridges.	<b>GHG</b>	Greenhouse Gases – Components of the atmosphere that contribute to the greenhouse effect. The principal greenhouse gases that enter the atmosphere because of human activities are carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and fluorinated gases.
<b>Financially Constrained</b>	Expenditures are said to be financially constrained if they are within limits of anticipated revenues.	<b>GIS</b>	Geographic Information System – Powerful mapping software that links information about where things are with information about what things are like. GIS allows users to examine relationships between features distributed unevenly over space, seeking patterns that may not be apparent without using advanced techniques of query, selection, analysis, and display.
<b>FRA</b>	Federal Railroad Administration – Federal agency created to promulgate and enforce rail safety regulations, administer railroad assistance programs, conduct research and development in support of improved railroad safety and national rail transportation policy, and consolidate government support of rail transportation activities.	<b>GNP</b>	Gross National Product – An estimate of the total value of goods and services produced in any specified country in a given year. GNP can be measured as a total amount or an amount per capita.
<b>FTA</b>	Federal Transit Administration – The federal agency responsible for administering federal transit funds and assisting in the planning and establishment of areawide urban mass transportation systems. As opposed to FHWA funding, most FTA funds are allocated directly to local agencies, rather than Caltrans.	<b>Grade Crossing</b>	A crossing or intersection of highways, railroad tracks, other guideways, or pedestrian walks, or combinations of these at the same level or grade.
<b>FTIP</b>	Federal Transportation Improvement Program – A three-year list of all transportation projects proposed for federal transportation funding within the planning area of an MPO. (Note: The FTIP is locally referred to as the 2006 RTIP.)	<b>HCP</b>	Habitat Conservation Plan – Established under Section 10 of the Endangered Species Act to allow development to proceed while protecting endangered species.
		<b>HDT</b>	Heavy Duty Truck – Truck with a gross vehicle weight of 8,500 pounds or more.

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<b>HICOMP</b>	Highway Congestion Monitoring Program (Caltrans) – A report that measures the congestion that occurs on urban area freeways in California.	<b>ISTEA</b>	Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act – Signed into federal law on December 18, 1991, it provided authorization for highways, highway safety and mass transportation for FYs 1991–1997 and served as the legislative vehicle for defining federal surface transportation policy.
<b>Home-based work trips</b>	Trips that go between home and work, either directly or with an intermediate stop. Home-based work trips include telecommuting, working at home and non-motorized transportation work trips.	<b>ITIP</b>	Interregional Transportation Improvement Program – The portion of the STIP that includes projects selected by Caltrans (25 percent of STIP funds).
<b>HOT Lane</b>	High Occupancy Toll Lane – An HOV lane that single-occupant drivers can pay to drive in.	<b>ITS</b>	Intelligent Transportation Systems – Systems that use modern detection, communications and computing technology to collect data on system operations and performance, communicate that information to system managers and users, and use that information to manage and adjust the transportation system to respond to changing operating conditions, congestion or accidents. ITS technology can be applied to arterials, freeways, transit, trucks and private vehicles. ITS include Advanced Traveler Information Systems (ATIS), Advanced Public Transit Systems (APTS), Advanced Traffic Management Systems (ATMS), Advanced Vehicle Control Systems (AVCS) and Commercial Vehicle Operations (CVO).
<b>HOV Lane</b>	High Occupancy Vehicle Lane – A lane restricted to vehicles with two (and in some cases three) or more occupants to encourage carpooling. Vehicles include automobiles, vans, buses and taxis.	<b>IVAG</b>	Imperial Valley Association of Governments – Council of Governments for Imperial County. IVAG is responsible for short-range transportation planning, including all projects utilizing federal and State highway and transit funds.
<b>HPMS</b>	Highway Performance Monitoring System – A federally mandated program designed by FHWA to assess the performance of the nation's highway system.	<b>JPA</b>	Joint Powers Authority – Two or more agencies that enter into a cooperative agreement to jointly wield powers that are common to them. JPAs are a vehicle for the cooperative use of existing governmental powers to finance and provide infrastructure and/or services in a cost-efficient manner.
<b>HSRT</b>	High-Speed Regional Transport – Transportation system that operates at very high speeds on an exclusive right-of-way.	<b>LACMTA</b>	Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority, more commonly referred to as the MTA – agency responsible for planning and funding countywide transportation improvements, administering the county's transportation sales tax revenues, and operating bus and rail transit service.
<b>HUD</b>	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development – Federal agency charged with increasing homeownership, supporting community development, and increasing access to affordable housing free from discrimination.	<b>LAUPT</b>	Los Angeles Union Passenger Terminal, also known as Union Station.
<b>ICAPCD</b>	Imperial County Air Pollution Control District – Local air pollution control agency mandated by State and federal regulations to implement and enforce air pollution rules and regulations.		
<b>IGR</b>	Intergovernmental Review Process – the review of documents by several governmental agencies to ensure consistency of regionally significant local plans, projects, and programs with SCAG's adopted regional plans.		
<b>Infrastructure</b>	The basic facilities, equipment, services and installations needed for the growth and functioning of a community.		
<b>IOS</b>	Initial Operating Segment.		

<b>LAWA</b>	Los Angeles World Airports – aviation authority of the City of Los Angeles. LAWA owns and operates Los Angeles International (LAX), Ontario International, Van Nuys, and Palmdale Airports.
<b>LCVs</b>	Longer-Combination Vehicles – includes tractor-trailer combinations with two or more trailers that weigh more than 80,000 pounds.
<b>LEM</b>	Location Efficient Mortgage – Allows people to qualify for larger loan amounts if they choose a home in a densely populated community that is well-served by public transit, and where destinations are located close together so that they can also walk and bike instead of driving everywhere.
<b>Livable Communities</b>	Any location in which people choose may be viewed as “livable.” However, communities that contain a healthy mix of homes, shops, work places, schools, parks, civic institutions couple with a variety of transportation choices, give residents greater access to life’s daily essentials and offer higher quality of life to a wider range of residents.
<b>LRT</b>	Light Rail Transit – A mode of transit that operates on steel rails and obtains its power from overhead electrical wires. LRT may operate in single or multiple cars on separate rights-of-way or in mixed traffic.
<b>LTF</b>	Local Transportation Fund – A fund which receives TDA revenues.
<b>MAGLEV</b>	Magnetic Levitation high-speed transportation system.
<b>MAP</b>	Million Annual Passengers – Used to quantify airport activity.
<b>Market Incentives</b>	Measures designed to encourage certain actions or behaviors. These include inducements for the use of carpools, buses and other HOVs in place of single-occupant automobile travel. Examples include HOV lanes, preferential parking, and financial incentives.
<b>MDAB</b>	Mojave Desert Air Basin – Area defined by State law as comprising the desert portions of Los Angeles, Kern, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties.

<b>MDAQMD</b>	Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District – Local air agency mandated by State and federal regulations to implement and enforce air pollution rules and regulations; encompasses the desert portion of San Bernardino County from the summit of the Cajon Pass north to the Inyo County Line, as well as the Palo Verde Valley portion of Riverside County.
<b>Measure A</b>	Revenues generated from Riverside County’s local half-cent sales tax.
<b>Measure I</b>	Revenues generated from San Bernardino County’s local half-cent sales tax.
<b>Metrolink</b>	Regional commuter rail system connecting Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura Counties and operated by SCRRA.
<b>MIS</b>	Major Investment Study – the preliminary study, including preliminary environmental documentation, for choosing alternative transportation projects for federal transportation funding. An MIS is a requirement, which is conducted cooperatively by the study sponsor and the MPO.
<b>Mixed Flow</b>	Traffic movement having autos, trucks, buses and motorcycles sharing traffic lanes.
<b>Mode</b>	A particular form of travel (e.g., walking, traveling by automobile, traveling by bus or traveling by train).
<b>Mode Split</b>	The proportion of total person trips using various specified modes of transportation.
<b>Model</b>	A mathematical description of a real-life situation that uses data on past and present conditions to make a projection.
<b>MPO</b>	Metropolitan Planning Organization – A federally required planning body responsible for transportation planning and project selection in a region.
<b>MTS</b>	Metropolitan Transportation System – Regional network of roadways and transit corridors.
<b>Multi-Modal</b>	A mixture of the several modes of transportation, such as transit, highways, non-motorized, etc.



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<b>NAAQS</b>	National Ambient Air Quality Standards – Targets established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for the maximum contribution of a specific pollutant in the air.	<b>OLDA</b>	Orangeline Development Authority – Joint exercise of powers authority developed by the cities located along the Orangeline corridor.
<b>NAFTA</b>	North American Free Trade Agreement – An agreement between the governments of Canada, Mexico, and the United States to eliminate barriers to trade and facilitate the cross-border movement of goods and services.	<b>OnTrac</b>	Orange-North America Trade Rail Access Corridor – Formed in April of 2000 to build and support the Orangethorpe Avenue Grade Separation and Trade Corridor project, a 5-mile-long railroad-lowering project that will completely grade separate 11 rail crossings in the cities of Placentia and Anaheim.
<b>NCCP</b>	Natural Communities Conservation Plan – Program under the Department of Fish and Game that uses a broad-based ecosystem approach towards planning for the protection of plants, animals and their habitats; while allowing compatible and appropriate economic activity.	<b>OWP</b>	Overall Work Program – SCAG develops an OWP annually, describing proposed transportation planning activities for the upcoming fiscal year, including those required by federal and State law.
<b>NEPA</b>	National Environmental Protection Act – Federal environmental law that applies to all projects funded with federal funds or requiring review by a federal agency.	<b>PATH</b>	Partners for Advanced Transit and Highways – Joint venture of Caltrans which includes the University of California, and other public and private academic institutions and industries.
<b>NIMS</b>	National Incident Management System – Nationwide template that enables all government, private-sector and non-governmental organization to work together during a domestic incident.	<b>PEIR</b>	Program Environmental Impact Report – Environmental review process used to evaluate the potential environmental effects of large-scale plans or programs.
<b>Nominal dollars</b>	Actual dollars expended/received in a specific year without adjustments for inflation/deflation.	<b>PRC</b>	Peer Review Committee – An “informal” committee of technical experts usually organized and invited to review and comment on various technical issues and processes used in the planning process.
<b>NOx</b>	Nitrogen oxides – A group of highly reactive gases, all of which contain nitrogen and oxygen in varying amounts. NOx is a major component of ozone and smog, and is one of six principal air pollutants tracked by the EPA.	<b>PeMS</b>	Freeway Performance Measurement System – A service provided by the University of California, Berkeley, to collect historical and real-time freeway data from freeways in the State of California in order to compute freeway performance measures.
<b>NTD</b>	National Transit Database – The Federal Transit Administration’s (FTA) national database for transit statistics.	<b>Person Trip</b>	A trip made by a person by any mode or combination of modes for any purpose.
<b>O&amp;M</b>	Operations and Maintenance - The range of activities and services provided by the transportation system and the upkeep and preservation of the existing system.	<b>PM10</b>	Particulate Matter – A mixture of solid particles and liquid droplets found in the air, 10 micrometers or less in size (a micrometer is one-millionth of a meter). These coarse particles are generally emitted from sources such as vehicles traveling on unpaved roads, materials handling, and crushing and grinding operations, as well as windblown dust.
<b>OCTA</b>	Orange County Transportation Authority – Agency responsible for planning and funding county-wide transportation improvements, administering the county’s transportation sales tax revenues, and operating bus transit service.		

<b>PM2.5</b>	Particulate Matter – A mixture of solid particles and liquid drop-lets found in the air, 2.5 micrometers or less in size (a microm-eter is one-millionth of a meter). These fine particles result from fuel combustion from motor vehicles, power generation, and in-dustrial facilities, as well as from residential fireplaces and wood stoves.	<b>PSR</b>	Project Study Report – Defines and justifies the project’s scope, cost, and schedule. PSRs are prepared for State highway projects and PSR equivalents are prepared for projects not on the State highway system. Under State law, a PSR or PSR equivalent is re-quired for STIP programming.
<b>PMD</b>	LA/Palmdale Regional Airport – Regional airport located in Palm-dale.	<b>PTA</b>	Public Transportation Account – The major State transportation account for mass transportation purposes. Revenues include a portion of the sales tax on gasoline and diesel fuels.
<b>PPP</b>	Public-Private Partnership – Contractual agreements formed be-tween a public agency and private sector entity that allow for greater private sector participation in the delivery of transporta-tion projects.	<b>PUC</b>	Public Utilities Commission – Regulates privately owned telecom-munications, electric, natural gas, water, railroad, rail transit, and passenger transportation companies.
<b>Proposition 1A</b>	Passed by voters in 2006, Proposition 1A protects transportation funding for traffic congestion relief projects, safety improve-ments, and local streets and roads. It also prohibits the state sales tax on motor vehicle fuels from being used for any purpose other than transportation improvements, and authorized loans of these funds only in the case of severe state fiscal hardship.	<b>Railroad Siding</b>	A short stretch of railroad track used to store rolling stock or en-able trains on the same line to pass; also called sidetrack.
<b>Proposition 1B</b>	Highway Safety, Traffic Reduction, Air Quality, and Port Security State of California – passed in November 2006, Proposition 1B provides \$19.9 billion to fund state and local transportation im-provement projects to relieve congestion, improve movement of goods, improve air quality, and enhance safety and security of the transportation system.	<b>RC</b>	Regional Council – Conducts the affairs of SCAG; implements the General Assembly’s policy decisions; acts upon policy recom-mendations from SCAG policy committees and external agencies; appoints committees to study specific problems; and amends, decreases or increases the proposed budget to be reported to the General Assembly.
<b>Proposition 42</b>	As of March 2002, placed in the State Constitution those provi-sions of current law requiring the use of State gasoline sales tax revenues for State and local transportation purposes.	<b>RCP</b>	Regional Comprehensive Plan (RCP) – Developed by SCAG, the RCP is a vision of how Southern California can balance resource conservation, economic vitality, and quality of life. It will serve as a blueprint to approach growth and infrastructure challenges in an integrated and comprehensive way.
<b>Proposition A</b>	Revenues generated from Los Angeles County’s local half-cent sales tax. Los Angeles County has two permanent local sales taxes (Propositions C and A).	<b>RCTC</b>	Riverside County Transportation Commission – Agency respon-sible for planning and funding countywide transportation im-provements and administering the county’s transportation sales tax revenues.
<b>Proposition C</b>	Revenues generated from Los Angeles County’s local half-cent sales tax. Los Angeles County has two permanent local sales taxes (Propositions C and A).	<b>Robust Flight Portfolio</b>	Providing a range of flight offerings in different haul length cat-egories including short-haul, medium-haul, long-haul and inter-national flights.
		<b>RTIP</b>	Regional Transportation Improvement Program – Refers to the share of capital outlay improvement funds controlled by regional agencies (75 percent of STIP funds). (Note: The FTIP is locally referred to as the 2006 RTIP.)



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<b>RTP</b>	Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) – Federally required 20-year plan prepared by metropolitan planning organizations and updated every three years. Includes projections of population growth and travel demand, along with a specific list of proposed projects to be funded.	<b>SANBAG</b>	San Bernardino Associated Governments – The council of governments and transportation planning agency for San Bernardino County. SANBAG is responsible for cooperative regional planning and developing an efficient multi-modal transportation system county-wide.
<b>RTSS</b>	Regional Transit Security Strategy – strategy for the region with specific goals and objectives related to the prevention, detection, response and recovery of transit security issues.	<b>SANDAG</b>	San Diego Association of Governments.
<b>RHNA</b>	Regional Housing Needs Assessment – Quantifies the need for housing within each jurisdiction of the SCAG Region based on population growth projections. Communities then address this need through the process of completing the housing elements of their general plans.	<b>SB45</b>	Senate Bill 45 (Chapter 622, Statutes of 1997, Kopp) – Established the current STIP process and shifted control of decision-making from the State to the regional level.
<b>ROG</b>	Reactive organic gas – Organic compounds assumed to be reactive at urban/regional scales. Those organic compounds that are regulated because they lead to ozone formation.	<b>SB 79</b>	Senate Bill 79 Transportation Trailer Bill – Provides transportation funds on an ongoing basis to help the General Fund beyond Fiscal Year 2008
<b>RSTIS</b>	Regionally Significant Transportation Investment Study -- Involves identifying all reasonable transportation options, their costs, and their environmental impacts. RSTIS projects are generally highway or transit improvements that have a significant impact on the capacity, traffic flow, level of service or mode share at the transportation corridor or sub-area level.	<b>SB 974</b>	Senate Bill 974 – Introduced by Senator Alan Lowenthal, SB 974 would impose a \$30 fee on each shipping container processed at the Ports of Los Angeles, Long Beach, and Oakland for congestion management and air quality improvements related to ports.
<b>RSTP</b>	Regional Surface Transportation Program – Established by the California state statute utilizing federal Surface Transportation Program funds. Approximately 76 percent of the State's RSTP funds must be obligated on projects located within the 11 urbanized areas of California with populations of 200,000 or more.	<b>SBD</b>	San Bernardino International Airport – International airport located in San Bernardino.
<b>RTMS</b>	Regional Transportation Monitoring System – Internet-based transportation monitoring system. The RTMS will be the source for real-time and historical transportation data collected from local, regional and private data sources.	<b>SCAB</b>	South Coast Air Basin – Comprises the non-Antelope Valley portion of Los Angeles County, Orange County, Riverside County, and the non-desert portion of San Bernardino County.
<b>SAFETEA-LU</b>	Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users – Signed into law by President Bush on August 10, 2005, it authorized the Federal surface transportation programs for highways, highway safety, and transit for the 5-year period of 2005-2009.	<b>SCAG</b>	Southern California Association of Governments – The metropolitan planning organization (MPO) for six counties including Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, Riverside, Ventura, and Imperial.
		<b>SCAQMD</b>	South Coast Air Quality Management District – The air pollution control agency for Orange County and major portions of Los Angeles, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties in Southern California.
		<b>SCCAB</b>	South Central Coast Air Basin – comprises San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Ventura Counties.
		<b>SCRIFA</b>	Southern California Railroad Infrastructure Financing Authority.

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<b>SCRRA</b>	Southern California Regional Rail Authority – Formed in August 1991, the SCRRA plans, designs, constructs and administers the operation of regional passenger rail lines (Metrolink) serving the counties of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino and Ventura.	<b>STP</b>	Surface Transportation Program – Provides flexible funding that may be used by states and localities for projects on any federal-aid highway, bridge projects on any public road, transit capital projects, and intracity and intercity bus terminals and facilities. A portion of funds reserved for rural areas may be spent on rural minor collectors.
<b>SED</b>	Socioeconomic Data – Population, employment and housing forecast.	<b>TANN</b>	Traveler Advisory News Network – Provides real-time traffic and transportation information content to communications service providers and consumer media channels both nationally and internationally.
<b>SHA</b>	State Highway Account – The major State transportation account for highway purposes. Revenues include the State excise taxes on gasoline and diesel fuel and truck weight fees.	<b>TAC</b>	Technical Advisory Committee – A SCAG committee that provides ideas and feedback on the technical integrity of the Regional Transportation Plan.
<b>SHOPP</b>	State Highway Operation and Protection Program – A four-year capital improvement program for rehabilitation, safety, and operational improvements on state highways.	<b>TAZ</b>	Traffic Analysis Zone – Zone system used in travel demand forecasting.
<b>SIP</b>	State Implementation Plan – State air quality plan to ensure compliance with State and federal air quality standards. In order to be eligible for federal funding, projects must demonstrate conformity with the SIP.	<b>TCC</b>	Transportation and Communications Committee (SCAG) – Committee used to study problems, programs and other matters related to regional issues of mobility, air quality, transportation control measures and communications.
<b>SOV</b>	Single Occupant Vehicle – Privately operated vehicle that contains only one driver or occupant.	<b>TCWG</b>	Transportation Conformity Working Group – Forum used to support interagency coordination to help improve air quality and maintain transportation conformity.
<b>SOX</b>	Sulfur Oxide – Any of several compounds of sulfur and oxygen, formed from burning fuels such as coal and oil.	<b>TCM</b>	Transportation Control Measure – A project or program that is designed to reduce emissions or concentrations of air pollutants from transportation sources. TCMs are referenced in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) for the applicable air basin and have priority for programming and implementation ahead of non-TCMs.
<b>SSAB</b>	Salton Sea Air Basin – Comprises the Coachella Valley portion of Riverside County and all of Imperial County.	<b>TCRP</b>	Traffic Congestion Relief Program – Enacted by State legislation in 2000 to provide additional funding for transportation over a six-year period (later extended to eight years). The program is funded by a combination of General Fund revenues (one-time) and ongoing revenues from the State sales tax on gasoline. In March 2002 voters passed Proposition 42, which permanently dedicated gasoline sales tax revenues to transportation purposes.
<b>STA</b>	State Transit Assistance – State funding program for mass transit operations and capital projects. Current law requires that STA receive 50 percent of PTA revenues.		
<b>STIP</b>	State Transportation Improvement Program – A four-year capital outlay plan that includes the cost and schedule estimates for all transportation projects funded with any amount of State funds. The STIP is approved and adopted by the CTC and is the combined result of the ITIP and the RTIP.		

## GLOSSARY

<b>TDA</b>	Transportation Development Act – State law enacted in 1971 that provided a 0.25 percent sales tax on all retail sales in each county for transit, bicycle, and pedestrian purposes. In non-urban areas, funds may be used for streets and roads under certain conditions.	<b>TOD</b>	Transit-Oriented Development – A planning strategy that explicitly links land-use and transportation by focusing mixed housing, employment and commercial growth around bus and rail stations (usually within 1/2 mile). TODs can reduce the number and length of vehicle trips by encouraging more bike/ped and transit use, and can support transit investments by creating the density around stations to boost ridership.
<b>TDM</b>	Transportation Demand Management – Strategies that result in more efficient use of transportation resources, such as ridesharing, telecommuting, park and ride programs, pedestrian improvements, and alternative work schedules.	<b>TP &amp; D</b>	Transportation Planning and Development Account – A State transit trust fund that is the funding source for the STA program.
<b>TSWG</b>	Transportation Security Working Group – Advises the operating organizations on transportation safety matters associated with the transfer or shipment of hazardous materials	<b>Trantrak</b>	RTIP database management system.
<b>TEA-21</b>	Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century – The predecessor to SAFETEA-LU, it was signed into federal law on June 9, 1998. TEA-21 authorized the federal surface transportation programs for highways, highway safety, and transit for the six-year period 1998–2003. TEA-21 builds upon the initiatives established in ISTEA.	<b>TUMF</b>	Transportation Uniform Mitigation Fee – Ordinance enacted by the Riverside County Board of Supervisors and cities to impose a fee on new development to fund related transportation improvements.
<b>TEU</b>	Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit, a measure of shipping container capacity.	<b>UP</b>	Union Pacific Railroad.
<b>TIFIA</b>	Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 1998 – Established a new federal credit program under which the US DOT may provide three forms of credit assistance — secured (direct) loans, loan guarantees, and standby lines of credit — for surface transportation projects of national or regional significance. The program’s fundamental goal is to leverage federal funds by attracting substantial private and other non-federal co-investment in critical improvements to the nation’s surface transportation system. Sponsors may include state departments of transportation, transit operators, special authorities, local governments, and private entities.	<b>US DOT</b>	U.S. Department of Transportation – Federal agency responsible for the development of transportation policies and programs that contribute to providing fast, safe, efficient, and convenient transportation at the lowest cost consistent with those and other national objectives, including the efficient use and conservation of the resources of the United States. US DOT is comprised of ten operating administrations, including FHWA, FTA, FAA, and FRA.
		<b>VCTC</b>	Ventura County Transportation Commission – Agency responsible for planning and funding county-wide transportation improvements.
		<b>Vehicle Hours of Delay</b>	The travel time spent on the highway due to congestion. Delay is estimated as the difference between vehicle hours traveled at a specified free flow speed and vehicle hours traveled at a congested speed.
		<b>VHDD</b>	Vehicle Hours of Daily Delay – Hours of delay attributed with congestion for vehicles each day.

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- VMT** Vehicle Miles Traveled – On highways, a measurement of the total miles traveled by all vehicles in the area for a specified time period. It is calculated by the number of vehicles times the miles traveled in a given area or on a given highway during the time period. In transit, the number of vehicle miles operated on a given route or line or network during a specified time period.
- VOC** Volatile Organic Compounds – Organic gases emitted from a variety of sources, including motor vehicles, chemical plants, refineries, factories, consumer and commercial products, and other industrial sources. Ozone, the main component of smog, is formed from the reaction of VOCs and NO<sub>x</sub> in the presence of heat and sunlight.